

LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE
YEAR 1943

J. A. FAIRER, M.D., D.P.H., COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

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CONTENTS

STATISTICAL SUMMARY	PAGE
COUNTY LABORATORY	
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE—								
Ante-natal services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midwifery and maternity services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
County midwifery service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maternal care	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infant welfare centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Child life protection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursing homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EMERGENCY SERVICES—								
Emergency maternity service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nursery centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evacuation hostels and clinics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA—								
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitary inspection of the area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD—								
Milk supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meat and other foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE—								
General review	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
County Sanatorium and Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TABLES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INDEX	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

County Health Department,
17, Friar Lane
Leicester.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report on the health of Leicestershire for the year 1943.

During each year of the war it has been my agreeable task to report that the general health of the population of the county has been satisfactorily maintained: many of the statistical indices of health have indeed shown a remarkable improvement during the last four years, and though the war has undoubtedly thrown a great strain on many people, it has also produced a toughening of physique and in many respects a more resilient and healthy attitude towards life.

In 1943, although a sharp epidemic of influenza occurred during the months of November and December, the general death rate for the county, 11.29 per thousand was remarkably low. The infant mortality rate of 42.1 for the county as a whole, and of 38.8 for the rural districts was the lowest ever recorded. The corresponding death rate of 2.1 and infant mortality rate of 49.0 for the whole of England and Wales show how favourably Leicestershire compares with other areas.

With regard to births, the rise in the county rate from 15.3 in 1938 to 19.6 in 1943 is a clear indication of the change in outlook in the family life of the nation which has taken place as a result of the war. In contrast, however, the birth rate for England and Wales rose only from 15.1 in 1938 to 16.5 in 1943. It is possible that the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the population of Leicestershire is considerably higher than in many areas of the country.

The illegitimate birth rate with its accompanying high infant mortality rate unfortunately continues to increase in Leicestershire, as in the rest of the country.

The incidence of infectious disease has been very satisfactory, and in particular the position as regards diphtheria is remarkably encouraging. The full effect of immunisation against this disease is now becoming obvious, the notified cases in Leicestershire declined from 459 in 1942 to 144 in 1943 and the deaths from 27 to 7. An increase in the incidence of tuberculosis and venereal disease caused some anxiety, though as regards the former it is pleasing to note that of the cases referred to the tuberculosis medical officers a minority only are definitely tuberculous.

The Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, came into force on the 1st June, 1943, and is designed to ensure that as far as it is practicable the adoption of any infant shall be carried out in a manner most beneficial to the child, and to prevent the trading of young children by a third party whose sole object is to make money by this traffic in young lives. Under section 7 of this Act it is the duty of any person (other than the child's parents, or guardian or the person with whom the child is placed), who participates in the arrangements for the placing of the child, to notify in writing the welfare authority of the area in which the child is to be placed. It is not anticipated that many adoptions will be arranged under the provisions of this section of the Act, and actually during the six months ending December 31st, 1943, no notifications were received. In Leicestershire the majority of adoptions have in the past been arranged either by the various national adoption societies or by the Leicester Diocesan Moral Welfare Association. The work of these societies will be of even greater importance in the future, and I feel that it is most appropriate that I should take this opportunity of acknowledging the good work performed by them.

It is with particular pleasure that I have to refer to the award in the New Year honours list for 1943, of the M.B.E., to a member of my staff, Mr. W. W. Baum, chief county sanitary inspector. I need only add that in his work for Leicestershire as well as his service for the Sanitary Inspectors' Association he has shown himself worthy of the honour and my staff join with me in offering him our congratulations.

To my deputy Dr. A. A. Lisney, my assistant Dr. A. E. Martin, and to the rest of my staff I must express thanks and acknowledge the hard work which represents their contribution to the national effort. While it is evident that work in connection with Civil Defence will decline in volume, plans for post-war development in the social and medical services are already under consideration, and are causing an appreciable increase in the activities of the department.

For the compilation of this report my thanks are due to Dr. Martin; although it is still produced in an abbreviated form, the main features of my pre-war reports have been maintained so that an adequate record of the county's health will be available in future years.

In conclusion I must express to the chairman and the members of the committee, my appreciation of their unfailing interest and the loyal support which they have continued to afford me.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. FAIRER,
County Medical Officer.

October 6th, 1944.

REPORT.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY.

Area in acres	Urban 56,860	}	...	...	...	515,40
	Rural 458,548					
Population (Census 1931)	Urban 133,227	}	...	...	...	283,91
	Rural 150,690					
Population, Registrar-General's estimates of resident population, 1943:	Urban 146,900	}	...	...	...	312,10
	Rural 165,200					
Reduced ratable value ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	£1,597,73
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	£6,26

VITAL STATISTICS.

BIRTHS.

Live Births.	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2,956	2,826	5,782
Illegitimate	165	155	320
Total live births	3,121	2,981	6,102
Birth rate per 1,000 population: 19.55.			
Stillbirths: 184			
Stillbirths, rate per 1,000 total births 29.3.			

DEATHS.

Total civilian deaths ...	3,525
Crude death rate ...	11.29

Deaths from puerperal causes:

Sepsis 3. Other causes 16. Total 19.

Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:

Legitimate 40.3. Illegitimate 75.0.
Total rate per 1,000 live births: 42.1.

Deaths from diphtheria (all ages)	7
" " " (under 5 years)	2
" " " (over 5 and under 15 years)	4
" " measles (all ages)	8
" " whooping cough (all ages)	11
" " diarrhoea (under 2 years)	18
" " pulmonary tuberculosis (all ages)	154
" " non-pulmonary tuberculosis (all ages)	29
" " cancer (all ages)	464

VITAL STATISTICS DURING WAR-TIME.

The special rules adopted by the Registrar-General for the recording of vital statistics during war-time have been fully described in my annual reports for the years 1939-42. Briefly, the statistics of population, and those used for the calculation of birth and death rates, refer only to civilians, and details relating to members of H.M. Forces, both males and females, and to the ancillary nursing services, are excluded.

Registrations of both births and deaths are transferred to the area of usual residence. In the case of evacuees this usually means the area from which they have been evacuated, but in an increasing number of cases people who have entered this area on account of war-time conditions, have now acquired local interests and are, therefore, regarded as local residents.

Infectious disease statistics of notifications and of admissions to hospitals, include both residents and evacuees, but exclude non-civilian cases.

BIRTHS.

There has been a further large increase in the number of births and the county birth rate of 19.5 is the highest recorded in Leicestershire since 1923. The corresponding figure of 16.5 for the whole of England and Wales is also the highest for 20 years. In comparison with pre-war years the large difference between the birth rate for Leicestershire and for the country as a whole is noteworthy; the main factors being, in part, an increased desire for children among young married women, probably a reaction to the disrupting effect on family life of war-time conditions and national service rules, and in part a relative increase which has taken place in the proportion of women of child bearing age in Leicestershire.

It is of interest to compare the present upward trend of the birth rate with the corresponding figures during the first world war. During the years 1914-19 the birth rate in Leicestershire fell from 21.8 in 1914, to 16.9 in 1918 and 16.5 in 1919, a figure which was

then the lowest recorded. It was not until 1920 that the rate rose suddenly to a peak of 24.2.

The total number of live births in the county during 1943 was 6,102 and of these 3,121 were males and 2,981 females, a ratio of 104.7 male to 100 female births.

An increase in illegitimacy has again occurred and out of a total of 6,102 live births there were 320 illegitimate ones, as compared with 240 out of 5,508 in 1942. This illegitimate rate has, therefore, risen from 44 to 52 per thousand live births.

The following table shows the number of births and the birth rates during recent years:—

Births.

Year	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1939	2253	15.7	2348	14.5	4601	15.0	15.0
1940	2275	15.4	2449	14.9	4724	15.1	14.6
1941	2349	15.1	2453	14.2	4802	14.6	14.2
1942	2718	18.1	2790	16.6	5508	17.3	15.8
1943	2930	19.9	3172	19.2	6102	19.6	16.5

INFANT MORTALITY.

The infant mortality rate for Leicestershire during 1943 was 42.1, the lowest ever recorded, and the rate for the combined rural areas with a population of 165,200 reached the exceptionally low figure of 38.8. In contrast, the illegitimate infant mortality rate was 75 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Infant Mortality.

Year	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1939	115	51	97	41	212	46	50
1940	112	42	127	50	239	46	55
1941	159	59	106	41	265	50	59
1942	146	54	111	40	257	47	49
1943	134	46	123	39	257	42	49

DEATHS.

During 1943 there was a total of 3,525 deaths and the crude death rate for the county was 11.29 as compared with 10.37 during the previous year.

This slight rise in the death rate appears to be mainly a compensatory feature following the exceptionally low death rate during the previous year; the increase being entirely among the older age groups. Thus, while there were 1,968 deaths among old people aged 65 and over compared with 1,819 during the year 1942, there were only 380 deaths in children under the age of 15 as compared with 382 in 1942.

Deaths.

Year	URBAN		RURAL		WHOLE COUNTY		Rate for England and Wales
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1939	1560	10.74	1788	10.96	3348	10.85	12.1
1940	1809	12.21	2072	12.65	3881	12.44	14.3
1941	1795	11.54	1847	10.68	3642	10.99	12.9
1942	1569	10.45	1730	10.30	3299	10.37	11.6
1943	1657	11.28	1868	11.31	3525	11.29	12.1

COUNTY LABORATORY.

The following is a summary of examinations carried out during the year:—

Swabs for diphtheria	2,958
Bacteriological milk examinations	2,400
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	1,186
Sewage and water analyses	362
Urine, general and bacteriological	251
Urine, for tubercle bacilli	191
Wassermann tests	261
Widal tests for typhoid and undulant fevers	10
Blood counts	49
Films for gonococci	60
Miscellaneous	220
Total examinations	7,968

Milk Examinations.

A total of 2,400 samples of milk was examined with results as follows:—

Class of Milk	Satisfactory	Not satisfactory	Percentage satisfactory	Pasteurized	TOTAL
Accredited producers ...	566	219	72.1	—	785
Prospective accredited producers ...	84	17	83.2	—	101
Urban and Rural Districts ...	824	246	77.0	119	1,189
Schools ...	36	26	58.0	83	145
Public Assistance Insts.	8	2	80.0	2	12
Tuberculin Tested producers ...	29	9	76.3	—	38
Prospective Tuberculin Tested producers ...	20	5	80.0	—	25
Miscellaneous ...	51	54	48.6	—	105
TOTALS ...	1,618	578	73.6	204	2,400

The percentages found unsatisfactory should not be regarded as representative for the county, as it is the custom for samples to be taken more frequently from farms producing milk of doubtful quality.

The samples received from urban and rural districts were usually examined on the day of production and the high percentage found satisfactory is not, therefore, strictly comparable with the results from samples examined in accordance with the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

Phosphatase tests have been carried out on all samples of heat treated (pasteurized) milk submitted to the laboratory since June, 1943. The results have been as follows:—

Group I (2.3 Lovibond blue units or under)	Group II (2.4 to 6 Lovibond blue units)	Group III (Over 6 Lovibond blue units)	Total
68	23	10	101

Group I is a negative phosphatase test and indicates that the milk has been sufficiently heat treated. Groups II and III are positive, Group II indicating either an insufficient temperature or holding time or alternatively the addition of a small quantity of raw milk, and Group III indicates that either the milk is grossly under treated or that it contains an appreciable quantity of raw milk.

Diphtheria.

Of a total of 2,958 swabs examined for diphtheria, 80 were positive. General practitioners submitted 1,228 swabs, isolation hospitals 1,268 and the Saturday Hospital Society 462.

Tuberculosis.

1,186 specimens of sputum were examined, 138 of which were positive; and 191 samples of urine, 2 of which were positive.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

ANTE-NATAL SERVICES.

ante-Natal Examinations by General Practitioners.

During the year the total number of expectant mothers referred by midwives to general practitioners under the county council's scheme was 661, and of these 322 had no medical examinations, 111 one examination, and in the remaining 228 no claim was received from the doctor.

ante-Natal Clinics.

The attendances at the four ante-natal clinics were as follows:—

	Coalville	Hinckley	South Wigston	Wigston Magna	Total
No. of sessions ...	69	70	27	34	198
No. of expectant mothers who at- tended during the year ...	300	350	134	124	908
Total number of attendances ...	1,023	1,299	464	485	3,271
Average attendance per meeting ...	14.8	18.5	17.2	14.3	16.5

ental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

During the year 29 patients were given dental treatment under the county scheme.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES.

Number of Midwives Practising.

The number of midwives notifying their intention to practise was 246 as compared with 238 in the previous year; 16 midwives left the county during the year, and 1 ceased to practise. All these 246 midwives held the certificate of the Central Midwives Board. The shortage of trained midwives, both in institutional and in domiciliary practice, continues to be acute, as in addition to the diminishing number of midwives in practice, the total number of births in the county again shows an increase as compared with the previous year.

Inspection of Midwives.

The inspectors made 358 visits during the year. One midwife was reported to the Central Midwives Board for breach of the rules, and after investigation by the Board, had her name removed from the midwives' register.

Number of Cases attended by Midwives.

A total of 6,565 cases was attended during the year. Of this number 4,209 were taken by the midwife alone, and in the remaining 2,356 cases both doctor and midwife were in attendance.

otifications received from Midwives.

The following returns were received from the county midwives during the year:—

Medical help records	...	...	...	...	...	...	863
Notice of liability to be a source of infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
"Laying out of the dead" records	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Notice of death of mother or child—Child	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
		Mother	...	...	...	...	2
Still-birth records	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Notice re artificial feeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	104

Medical Help Requests.

The proportion of requests for medical aid to the number of midwifery cases attended was 20.5 per cent.

The chief causes of requesting medical help for the mother were:—ruptured perineum 91, difficult labour 158, raised temperature 47, malpresentation 36, adherent placenta 30, ante-partum hæmorrhage 30, miscarriage 29, poor general condition of mother 20, post-partum hæmorrhage 14, albuminuria 12, abortion 12, œdema 12, varicose veins 8.

The chief causes of requesting help for the child were:—discharge from the eyes 45, feebleness 24, abnormalities 24, prematurity 23, rashes 20, phimosis 4.

During the year 511 claims from doctors, whose help was requested by midwives, were passed for payment.

COUNTY MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

The service has continued to be administered through the Leicestershire County Nursing Association.

The following table summarises the work done by the county council whole-time midwives:

Analysis of Work done by County Council Whole-time Midwives.

DISTRICT	No. of Mid-wives	CASES BOOKED		CASES COMPLETED		Cases Cancelled	VISITS PAID	
		Mid-wifery	Maternity	Mid-wifery	Maternity		Ante-Natal	During Puerperium
Hinckley ...	3	267	21	289	30	20	949	5,858
Coalville ...	5	256	145	254	174	28	1,638	7,901
Melton								
Melton	2	114	61	87	76	22	991	3,058
Donisthorpe ...	1	55	11	44	11	2	278	1,206
TOTAL ...	11	692	238	674	291	72	3,856	18,023

District Nursing Associations.

During the year 81 district nurse-midwives employed by 78 district nursing associations have taken 1,293 midwifery and 868 maternity cases, in addition to undertaking general district nursing.

MATERNAL CARE.

Maternal Mortality.

The total number of deaths classified under the head of maternal mortality was 19 of these 3 were due to sepsis, and 16 to other causes.

The maternal mortality rate per thousand births was 3.03.

Provision of Consultants.

During the year consultants were called under the county scheme to 4 complicated cases. In addition 16 cases were referred for a consultant's opinion from ante-natal clinics.

Birth Control.

In 39 cases where it was considered that child-bearing would be dangerous to the health or life of the mother, medical certificates were granted enabling the patient to obtain advice at the Leicester City Birth Control Clinic.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

During the year 1,033 meetings were held at the various centres, an increase of 24 on last year.

The centres have proved of great value during the war. Nutrition continues to be the subject on which advice is most frequently needed, and in addition to the permanent population, many evacuees, some in poor health, are finding the facilities of great benefit.

Statistics.

Number of mothers and children on the register:—

	Year 1943	Year 1942
Mothers	5,511	4,775
Infants under one year	4,010	3,407
Toddlers	2,918	2,620
Total attendances:—		
Mothers	55,054	42,863
Infants under one year	34,376	27,753
Toddlers	25,092	19,985
First attendances:—		
Mothers	2,743	2,408
Infants under one year	2,616	2,262
Toddlers	387	419
Total number of weighings by health visitors	52,811	44,065
Number of children examined by the medical officers:—		
First examinations	2,175	2,407
Total examinations made	4,755	5,336

The principal defects observed by the medical officers were:—Skin conditions 285, phimosis 162, bronchitis 116, gastric disorders 104, eye conditions 100, umbilical hernia 59, congenital deformity 56, diarrhoea 53, strabismus 34, rickets 27, threadworms 25, enlarged glands 25, enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids 9.

Table of Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres.

Centre.	Average Attendances Year 1943		Average Attendances Year 1942	
	Mothers	Children	Mother	Children
Anstey	41.8	42.8	32.0	39.1
Asfordby	38.1	48.3	35.2	44.8
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	84.2	74.1	63.9	72.3
Barrow-on-Soar	31.7	35.5	21.5	26.1
Barwell	41.0	44.0	34.2	38.2
Birstall	42.1	44.0	42.1	42.9
Blaby	56.0	62.0	39.7	47.8
Braunstone (County)	83.1	84.9	84.2	90.6
Coalville	50.3	53.6	47.6	54.4
Cosby	25.2	27.1	18.0	20.6
Desford	59.4	62.3	52.5	55.6
Earl Shilton	72.2	77.1	53.4	59.7
Enderby	37.6	42.7	22.8	28.8
Glenfield	58.5	60.8	39.2	42.5
Hinckley	123.4	125.4	96.9	104.0
Hugglescote	26.2	28.4	28.3	29.5
Ibstock	52.5	53.4	34.8	38.1
Kegworth	37.9	38.0	32.1	33.2
Kibworth	23.7	27.5	18.7	23.9
Lutterworth	50.7	51.1	42.4	44.9
Melton Mowbray	73.7	81.7	61.6	80.0
Mountsorrel	59.4	73.1	44.2	59.5
Narborough	24.7	28.2	26.0	29.4
Oadby	46.7	47.7	39.0	39.6
Quorn	36.9	47.4	31.3	34.3
Rearsby	26.4	30.8	19.8	22.8
Rothley	52.6	49.5	31.8	36.1
Shepshed	32.9	35.2	39.1	37.0
Sileby	85.8	94.2	49.0	51.6
South Wigston	68.8	70.6	54.9	59.3
Syston	49.3	55.2	44.1	49.8
Thurmaston	26.7	31.3	25.1	27.5
Whetstone	19.2	19.2	20.2	25.3
Whitwick	47.3	47.1	28.0	29.0
Wigston (Magna)	57.4	62.0	55.4	61.5
Wigston (Central)	27.5	29.5	22.0	23.9

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The following is a summary of the changes in the register of foster-children during 1943:—

No. of cases on register on 31st December, 1942	...	...	...	48
„ of new cases	...	...	...	16
„ returned to parents	...	...	...	4
„ attained nine years of age	...	...	...	3
„ left county	...	...	...	1
„ transferred to new foster-parents	...	...	...	2
„ of cases on register on 31st December, 1943	...	...	...	54

NURSING HOMES.

During 1943, one new application was received for registration, and two homes were discontinued. On 31st December, 1943, there were 1 nursing home, 6 maternity homes and 5 combined nursing and maternity homes on the register.

HEALTH VISITORS.

The following is a summary of the work of the health visitors. Duties in connection with the school medical department are not included.

Children under 12 months:—

First visits	...	...	...	...	...	5,384
Subsequent and special visits	...	...	...	...	...	25,404
Children 1-5 years	...	...	...	...	...	39,697

Total ... 70,485

Tuberculosis:—

First visits	349
Subsequent and special visits	4,205
Total ...	4,554
Attendances at infant welfare centres	1,059
„ at ante-natal clinics	207
Lectures at infant welfare centres	446
Attendances at tuberculosis dispensaries	344
„ at orthopædic clinics	180
Pre-natal visits	1,843
Other visits: re Stillbirths	115
„ Child-life protection	196
„ Boarded-out children	82
„ Ophthalmic Neonatorum	12
„ Puerperal Pyrexia	25
„ Nursing homes	11
„ Practising midwives	348
Special visits	229
War-time day nurseries	26

During the war the domiciliary visits of health visitors have proved of particular value in the case of young children. Many mothers are dividing their time between their home and various types of war work, and others find their attention distracted by absent husbands or other domestic worries. Under these conditions it is not surprising to find a small number of homes have become dirty and neglected and that a certain number of children are found to be verminous. In most of these cases the tactful efforts of the health visitors are successful in bringing about an improvement.

VACCINATION.

The districts of the public vaccinators in the county number 30, and those of the vaccination officers 14.

The following is a summary of the vaccination officers' returns which are rendered to the Registrar-General respecting the vaccination of children whose births were registered between January 1st and December 31st, 1942:—

(1) No. of births entered in birth lists as registered during 1942	5,734
(2) Statement relating to the births on 31st January, 1944:—	
(a) No. successfully vaccinated	799
(b) No. insusceptible of vaccination	6
(c) No. had smallpox	Nil
(d) No. of statutory declarations received	4,266
(e) No. died unvaccinated	160
(f) No. temporarily unaccounted for	396
(g) No. otherwise accounted for	107
(3) No. of cases of children successfully vaccinated after statutory declaration had been received (included in sub-heading (d))	8
(4) Total number of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 years of age received during the year 1943	1,024
(5) No. of certificates of successful primary vaccination sent to other districts (included in heading 4)	91
(6) Total number of statutory declarations actually received during the year 1943	4,923

EMERGENCY SERVICES.

EMERGENCY MATERNITY SERVICE.

The scheme for the evacuation of expectant mothers has been continued successfully, and the following is a summary of the work performed at the three emergency maternity homes during the year:—

	Lockington	Oadby	Whetton	Total
No. of beds	49	25	40	114
No. of patients admitted	566	361	614	1,541
No. of babies born: Male	273	199	305	777
Female	270	166	302	738
Total ...	543	365	607	1,515

No. of twins	...	...	3 prs.	Nil	1 pr.	4 prs.
No. of stillbirths	...	...	10	12	13	35
No. of infant deaths	...	...	1	1	3	5
No. of miscarriages	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
No. of maternal deaths	...	...	Nil	1	Nil	1

The total number of infants born in these three Maternity Homes up to the end of December, 1943, was 4,254, of which 2,210 were males and 2,044 females.

At Lockington a pre-natal hostel was opened in August, 1943, with accommodation for 16 patients. This hostel is run in conjunction with the Lockington and Whetton hospitals and a total of 70 expectant mothers passed through the hostel up to December, 1943.

NURSERY CENTRES.

War-time Nurseries.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Ministry of Labour and war-time day nurseries have been established in districts where the shortage of labour is most acute. Even nurseries are now open and all are well patronised.

There are five residential nurseries in the county, and although the actual administration of these nurseries is carried out by various voluntary bodies, the county council supervises and co-ordinates their activities. Advice is given on such matters as equipment, feeding and control of infection, and periodic medical and dental inspections are arranged.

EVACUATION HOSTELS AND CLINICS.

A description of the work of the hostels and clinics which have been established for evacuees is given in the annual reports of the school medical department for the years 1941-3.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

During the year, investigations of the purity of water supplies were continued throughout the county. 386 samples were submitted for analysis, as compared with 290 in the year 1942, and the results are set out in the following table.

District.	Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.	
	Chemical	Bacteriological	Chemical	Bacteriological
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH				
Loughborough ...	—	1	—	7
URBAN DISTRICTS				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ...	2	2	1	1
Ashby Woulds ...	—	—	1	—
Coalville ...	1	69	—	7
Hinckley ...	4	7	1	1
Market Harborough ...	38	14	1	4
Melton Mowbray ...	4	4	—	—
Oadby ...	—	—	—	1
Shepshed ...	—	—	1	1
Wigston ...	—	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch ...	12	8	3	9
Barrow-on-Soar ...	—	32	—	22
Billesdon ...	—	5	—	14
Blaby ...	4	6	3	13
Castle Donington ...	—	—	—	7
Lutterworth ...	—	—	—	—
Market Bosworth ...	10	2	10	5
Market Harborough ...	—	—	4	4
Melton and Belvoir ...	4	4	6	16
Totals ...	79	154	31	122

Five urban districts (Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Coalville, Hinckley, Market Harborough and Melton Mowbray) reported some shortage of water during the year. Of these, Ashby, Coalville and Melton Mowbray, had to restrict supplies, and in the case of Market

Harborough, an emergency scheme had to be put into operation at the end of the summer. This consisted in using River Welland water which was filtered and chlorinated by means of the plant at the public baths, and then after sampling and testing pumped into the public mains. A scheme for a permanent increased supply is being formulated.

Only one parish in the urban districts is without a piped water supply. In the rural districts, 118 parishes have a piped supply, and 114 parishes are without piped supplies. Six rural districts report some shortage.

The quality of the piped supplies was satisfactory in all cases.

RAINFALL IN 1943.

The following table gives details of rainfall at the Sewage Farm, Wigston, and I am indebted to Mr. G. F. Stacey, Surveyor to the Wigston U.D.C., who kindly supplied these figures.

Month	Total Depth	Greatest Fall in 24 hours		No. of days with 0.01 in. or more	No. of days with 0.04 in. or more
	Inches	Inches	Date		
January ...	2.89	0.31	10/29	24	18
February ...	1.71	0.78	1	14	8
March ...	0.62	0.19	25	7	4
April ...	1.07	0.45	1	14	7
May ...	2.90	0.91	30	11	8
June ...	3.64	0.99	16	12	9
July ...	0.73	0.19	11/16	11	5
August ...	1.28	0.37	21	13	9
September ...	2.00	0.62	15	13	9
October ...	1.63	0.42	23	17	8
November ...	1.50	0.17	15/24	19	14
December ...	0.71	0.34	19	15	5
Total ...	20.68	—	—	170	104

SUMMARY OF THE ORDINARY HOUSING ACTIVITIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTY DURING 1943:—

ACTIVITIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN THE COUNTY DURING 1943:—																		
DISTRICT	INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING YEAR				No. of Defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING YEAR							HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING					
	Total No. of Dwelling Houses inspected for Housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts)	No. Dwelling Houses inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations 1925 & 1932 (included in previous column)	No. Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so Dangerous or Injurious to Health as to be unfit for Human Habitation	No. Dwelling Houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for Human Habitation (exclusive of those in previous column)		HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 9, 10 & 16		PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS		HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTIONS 11 & 13		HOUSING ACT 1936, SEC. 12	No. Dwelling Houses over-crowded at end of year	No. Families Dwelling therein	★No. Persons Dwelling therein	No. New Cases of Overcrowding reported during year	No. Cases of Overcrowding relieved during year	★No. Persons Concerned in such cases
						No. Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring repairs	No. Dwelling Houses rendered fit after service of Formal Notices (By Owners)	No. Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring Defects to be remedied	No. Dwelling Houses in which Defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices (By Owners)	No. Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	No. Dwelling Houses Demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	No Separate Tenements or Underground Rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made						
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH Loughborough ...	680	175	—	250	227	13	13	—	—	—	—	—	71	95	570	12	1	10
URBAN DISTRICTS																		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	76	—	—	42	34	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	6	30	2	1	7
Ashby Woulds ...	115	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coalville ...	37	5	—	37	13	5	1	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lanckley ...	187	—	—	187	138	9	8	19	17	—	—	—	20	24	143	1	19	149
Market Harborough	156	—	—	39	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	159	—	1	9
Melton Mowbray ...	138	—	—	39	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dadby ...	201	—	—	14	6	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shepshed ...	101	—	—	29	29	2	2	29	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5
Wigston ...	454	—	—	170	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS																		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	369	74	—	74	99	—	5	8	4	—	—	—	2	4	22	7	8	51
Barrow-on-Soar ...	459	56	56	134	108	5	3	2	2	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Illesdon ...	58	58	6	52	46	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ilaby ...	122	72	40	32	30	—	2	7	5	4	—	—	25	25	164	2	4	103
Castle Donington ...	30	17	—	5	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lutterworth ...	137	33	—	18	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	14	100	1	6	18
Market Bosworth ...	64	—	—	66	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Market Harborough	507	11	—	11	5	—	—	7	2	2	1	—	2	2	15	6	6	30
Melton & Belvoir ...	212	—	1	193	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	4103	501	103	1392	1082	44	48	81	34	10	4	—	34	42	222	2	—	—
													192	233	1438	60	49	420

★ NOTE—In determining the number of persons concerned in such cases

★ NOTE—In determining the number of persons sleeping in a house, Section 58 Housing Act, 1936, states that a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old, shall be reckoned as one-half of a unit.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following table summarises this work as carried out in the county during the year 1943.

District	No. Complaints received	No. Defects or nuisances discovered	No. Premises Visited		No. of Notices served				Summary action	
			Inspection	Re-visits	Housing	Other	Housing	Other	Summons issued	Convictions obtained
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH	70	3,997	5,591	9,444	250	61	13	—	6	6
Loughborough ...										
URBAN DISTRICTS										
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	52	185	283	116	54	68	3	—	—	—
Ashby Wolds ...	64	87	338	—	21	85	—	—	—	—
Coalville ...	85	83	2,199	430	37	114	14	12	2	2
Hinckley ...	126	679	2,177	1,587	147	512	9	19	4	4
Market Harborough	211	383	739	1,255	51	142	—	—	—	—
Melton Mowbray	92	238	478	832	22	86	—	4	1	1
Oadby ...	19	14	392	—	18	116	3	—	1	1
Shepshed ...	8	43	143	334	39	—	2	2	1	1
Wigston ...	173	317	628	1,762	193	76	—	4	—	—
RURAL DISTRICTS										
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	141	154	1,168	1,580	72	512	8	27	—	—
Barrow-on-Soar	302	347	2,139	1,355	146	163	9	24	—	—
Billesdon ...	150	45	389	40	10	—	8	—	—	—
Blaby ...	156	126	1,096	689	58	61	—	14	—	—
Castle Donington	81	75	158	—	7	14	—	—	—	—
Lutterworth ...	94	76	588	192	34	49	—	—	—	—
Market Bosworth	98	76	784	203	39	44	7	3	—	—
Market Harborough	411	503	731	508	2	9	—	—	—	—
Melton & Belvoir	176	681	1,991	473	193	264	—	4	—	—
TOTALS	2,509	8,109	22,012	20,800	1,393	2,376	76	113	14	14

GENERAL SANITATION.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

During the year 29 privies were abolished and 270 pail closets were converted into water closets. Of these 24 privies were abolished in the Ashby-de-la-Zouch Rural District, and 180 pail closets were converted in the Market Bosworth Rural District and 35 in the Blaby Rural District.

The following figures summarise the position as regards closet accommodation in the county, as at 31st December, 1943:—

	Privies.	Pail Closets.	Water Closets.	Total.
10 Urban Districts	460	1,347	43,471	45,278
9 Rural Districts	2,889	16,141	*25,572	44,602
Totals	3,349	17,488	69,043	89,880

* No figure included for water closets in the Castle Donington Rural District.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.—MILK SUPPLIES.

"Tuberculin-Tested" Milk.

On December 31st, 1943, there were 35 farms licensed to produce "Tuberculin-Tested" milk, and 26 of these also held certificates of "Attestation", issued by the Ministry Agriculture and Fisheries. During the year 13 new licences were issued and one licence was discontinued.

"Accredited" Milk.

On December 31st, 1943, there were 563 licences in force for the production of "Accredited" milk. During the year 27 new licences were issued and 37 licences were discontinued.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-42. Licences Issued, 1943.

District	LICENCES ISSUED BY COUNTY COUNCIL				LICENCES ISSUED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES :—								"PASTEURISED"		
	Tuberculin Tested		Accredited		"Tuberculin Tested"				"Accredited"				Pasteurising plants	Retail Distribut'n	
	Production & Bottling Licences	Total Licences	Production & Bottling Licences	Total Licences	Bottling	Distribution		Bottling	Distribution		Dealers	Supplementary			
						Dealers	Supplementary		Dealers	Supplementary					
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH															
Loughborough ...	2	2	3	11	—	—	—	2	2	3	1	1	2		
URBAN DISTRICTS															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	2	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
Ashby Wolds ...	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
Coalville ...	—	—	2	37	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	
Hinckley ...	—	1	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	
Market Harborough	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Melton Mowbray ...	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oadby ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Shepshed ...	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Wigston ...	—	—	—		—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
RURAL DISTRICTS															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1	1	1	62	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Barrow-on-Soar ...	1	3	4	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Billesdon ...	4	5	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Blaby ...	1	1	7	63	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	4	
Castle Donington ...	1	2	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lutterworth ...	1	2	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Market Bosworth	1	6	2	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Market Harborough	1	1	4	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Melton & Belvoir...	1	6	1	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
TOTALS	15	35	30	563	1	7	4	2	5	3	6	6	6	16	

MEAT INSPECTION.

Slaughter Houses.

There are now four regional slaughter-houses in the county. The following table shows the situation of the slaughter-houses, inspections made, etc., together with details of slaughtering in other districts of the county.

DISTRICT	No. of Regional Slaughter Houses	No. of Inspections at time of Slaughter	Total No. of animals slaughtered	No. of Knackers' Yards	No. of Inspections
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH Loughborough ...	—	181	181	1	24
URBAN DISTRICTS					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	—	18	18	1	3
Ashby Woulds ...	—	72	72	—	—
Coalville ...	1	1,039	11,580	—	—
Hinckley ...	1	404	8,717	—	—
Market Harborough	1	287	9,085	—	—
Melton Mowbray	1	450	14,125	1	12
Oadby ...	—	40	40	—	—
Shepshed ...	—	114	161	—	—
Wigston ...	—	32	32	1	20
RURAL DISTRICTS					
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	—	13	13	1	5
Barrow-on-Soar ...	—	201	1,104	2	25
Billesdon ...	—	—	—	—	—
Blaby ...	—	72	752	—	—
Castle Donington	—	—	—	1	10
Lutterworth ...	—	—	—	2	7
Market Bosworth	—	—	2,518	—	—
Market Harborough	—	—	—	—	—
Melton & Belvoir	—	—	—	2	14
TOTALS ...	4	2,923	48,398	12	120

FOOD ANALYSIS.

The County Police are responsible for the administration of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, dealing with the composition of food and drugs, and the following is a summary of the reports of the County Analysts on the work carried out during the year 1943:—

Total samples taken 567, compared with 541 in 1942.

Unsatisfactory samples 37, compared with 21 in 1942.

The unsatisfactory samples can be classified as follows:—

Milk 29. (Added water 18. Deficient in fat 7. Both deficient in fat and having added water 4.)

Vinegar 1. (Deficient in acetic acid.)

Sausages 1. (Containing sulphur dioxide preservative without any declaration.)

Potted Meat 3. (Containing no cereal ingredient. This was of no prejudice to the purchaser, being of higher standard than allowed during wartime.)

Sweet Spirit of Nitre 3. (Deficient in ethyl nitrate.)

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASE.

General Review.

The incidence of infectious disease continues to be extremely favourable throughout the county.

Amongst children, measles and whooping cough were again a major cause of sickness, 4,005 cases of measles and 1,292 of whooping cough were notified. There were eight deaths from measles and 11 from whooping cough, all except two of the former and one of the latter being in children below the age of five. Seven of the deaths from whooping cough were in the first year of life.

Scarlet fever has increased slightly in incidence, 758 cases being notified, but the remarkable mildness of this disease is shown by the fact that only one death occurred. In view of the mildness of this condition and of the comparative rareness of complications,

an increasing number of cases of scarlet fever are now being nursed at home. Where there is danger of infecting food supplies or of transmitting infection to other children or to expectant mothers, admission to hospital continues to be an essential requirement.

Cerebro-spinal fever has shown a further decline in incidence, 27 cases being notified with four deaths. During 1942 the corresponding figures were 51 cases with 10 deaths and in 1940, the peak year of the epidemic, there were 116 cases with 28 deaths.

Diphtheria.

There were 144 notified cases of diphtheria and seven deaths; a case mortality 1 in 21. The death rate from this disease 0.02 per thousand population is the lowest ever recorded in the county; and of the seven deaths, two were in children of pre-school age, four in children of school age, and the remaining one was a person in the 45-65 age-group.

In my previous reports I have described how, over a period of some 10 years immediately prior to 1940 and 1941, diphtheria had been gradually increasing in incidence in Leicestershire, and the following table shows how the disease has declined during the last two years.

			YEAR			
			1940	1941	1942	1943
Notified cases	...	...	473	605	459	144
Admissions to hospitals	...	...	492	625	503	187
Deaths	...	...	38	20	27	7
Death rate	...	...	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.02
Case mortality	...	...	1 in 12	1 in 30	1 in 17	1 in 21

Both the numbers of notified cases and of cases admitted to hospital include a proportion of carriers and of cases in which the diagnosis was subsequently not confirmed.

Of the 144 cases notified during 1943, 60 occurred during the first quarter of the year, and only 18 were notified during the three months, October to December. There is every indication that this decline in numbers will continue even further during 1944.

Diphtheria immunisation was introduced on a national scale in December, 1940, and by July, 1942, the majority of children living in the county had been immunised, and since that date the percentages of immunised children have been slowly growing. In December, 1943, a survey indicated that in most districts the preliminary targets of 75% of school children and 50% of children under school age had been immunised. When allowances are made for the small proportion of parents who refuse to allow their children to be immunised, it would appear that quite a number of the districts are approaching the maximum possible percentage of children immunised.

The detailed arrangements by which immunisation is organised in the county—mainly by the district councils with help when necessary from the county council—have been described in my previous reports. I must, however, refer to the strenuous efforts of both the health visitors and teachers in persuading parents to have their children immunised. It is interesting to note that the percentage of refusals is very small, and amongst these it is rare to come across genuine cases where the parents conscientiously do not believe in the efficacy of immunisation. Most refusals occur with parents who either will not take the trouble to get their children immunised, or alternatively, who will not exert their will-power over a child who has decided he does not want to be immunised.

Influenza.

During the last week of November a marked increase in the cases of influenza was noted and at the same time reports indicated that the "Virus A" of epidemic influenza was being isolated from a number of cases in various parts of the county—this was the first time the virus had been isolated on any considerable scale since 1933, and it seemed to be a particularly ominous sign as the epidemic was commencing unusually early in the course of the winter. However, although the number of cases increased rapidly throughout the county the disease was, with few exceptions, remarkably mild. A peak was reached in the middle of December and for several weeks quite a considerable degree of social and industrial disorganisation resulted. The epidemic terminated as abruptly as it commenced and few new cases were occurring at the end of the year.

Scabies.

Accurate figures of the incidence of scabies are not available but the number of cases of this disease appears to be undergoing a definite decrease. In an area such as Leicestershire the majority of cases have to be treated by the general medical practitioners, but a considerable number of children continue to be dealt with at the school clinics, and in some areas where the incidence is high, district medical officers of health have organised scabies clinics.

TUBERCULOSIS.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

Prevalence of Tuberculosis.

		Average for preceding five years
Pulmonary tuberculosis:		
Notifications	182	204
Deaths	154	136
Death rate	0.49	0.43
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis:		
Notifications	118	94
Deaths	29	33
Death rate	0.09	0.11
Total for both pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis:		
Notifications	300	298
Deaths	183	169

Out-patient dispensary work: (for details see Table T.B.1).

The number of attendances at dispensaries has been 6,096 as against 5,622 in 1943. X-ray photographs of pulmonary cases have been taken at Markfield Sanatorium, and a certain number of surgical cases have been X-rayed there during the year. The total number taken was 2,199 including 1,082 screenings. This is an increase of 602.

The number of specimens of sputum examined was 1,186 of which tuberculosis medical officers submitted 583.

Domiciliary Work.

(i) Open-air shelters—The number of shelters is 70 and the number of inspections carried out by the County Nursing Association was 180.

(ii) Nursing of advanced cases—The number of visits made by district nurses under the direction of the County Nursing Association was 2,740.

(iii) Extra nourishment—£280 has been expended on 43 patients. The grant is one pint of milk per day and one dozen eggs (when possible) per week to each patient.

(iv) Additional help—The cost of splints, crutches, surgical boots, travelling expenses and dentures has entailed an expenditure of £80 on 27 patients, as against £24 on 15 patients last year.

(v) Domiciliary visits—Tuberculosis medical officers have paid 1,754 visits to patients' homes; Dr. Coward 640, Dr. Lane 1,114. The health visitors paid 4,554 visits and the district nurses 2,740.

Surgical Tuberculosis.

The number of patients admitted to orthopaedic hospitals, and those remaining under treatment, and other information will be found in Table T.B.2.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH MEMORANDUM 266/T.

On 1st September, 1943, the scheme of allowances under the Ministry of Health's Memo. 266/T was inaugurated in this county. The scheme makes provision for money allowances for a certain category of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. The patients entitled are those giving up gainful occupation to undertake treatment approved by the tuberculosis medical officer, who must be of the opinion that there is good prospect of early return to employment as a result of such treatment. Allowances given are a total charge on the Exchequer, and are subject to a time limit. Where domiciliary treatment is recommended the grant may be given for twelve months. Where institutional treatment is recommended the grant may be given from the date of recommendation until eighteen months after discharge from sanatorium. However, maintenance allowance may not be paid to patients without dependents while receiving treatment in a sanatorium. Any extension of a grant beyond the stated limits can only be made by special approval of the Ministry of Health.

The allowances available are of three different kinds:—(a) maintenance allowance to provide for a reasonable standard of living (b) discretionary allowance to supplement high rent and certain other commitments, and (c) special payments for relatives' travelling expenses to see the patient in the sanatorium, pocket money whilst in the sanatorium, and certain other assistance not available under (a) or (b).

Maintenance allowances are given without a means test in accordance with a scale approved by the Ministry of Health. Discretionary allowances and special payments are only given on proof of need, and are subject to consideration by your committee. In general it is found that a maintenance allowance removes the necessity for discretionary allowance or a special payment.

Up to the end of the year, 136 applications had been received for maintenance allowance. Of this number, 41 patients had been granted the allowance; the remainder the applications being in process of verification, or found to be not entitled. Two applications for discretionary allowance were considered by the Committee, one of which was granted. No grant was made under "special payments."

N. A. COWARD,

Chief Tuberculosis Officer.

**REPORT BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE
COUNTY SANATORIUM AND ISOLATION HOSPITAL, MARKFIELD.**

	Tuberculosis		Infectious Diseases		Total	
	Av. of years		Av. of years		Av. of years	
	1943	1933-37	1943	1933-37	1943	1933-37
Beds provided	138	128	76	62	214	190
No. of cases on 1st Jan., 1943	121	114	99	61	220	175
No. of cases admitted ...	246	295	485	528	731	823
No. of cases discharged ...	238	292	546	507	784	799
No. of cases on 31st Dec., 1943	129	117	39	82	168	199

During 1943 the average number of beds occupied daily fell to 180 as compared with 210 during 1942. The highest number of patients at any one time was 226.

In the sanatorium, the demand for beds for male adults was considerably higher and consequently half the children's ward was taken over for this purpose.

In the infectious disease hospital the incidence of scarlet fever showed a further increase, but fewer cases of diphtheria were admitted and the number of cases of cerebral spinal fever was much reduced.

The Rushcliffe scale of salaries for nursing staff has been adopted, but throughout the year much difficulty has been experienced in filling vacancies in both nursing and domestic staff.

A new tank for water storage has been installed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The average number of beds occupied daily was 128.7 (93.3%); the highest number of patients under treatment at any one time was 136, and the average duration of treatment was 196 days in men, 193 in women and 168 in children.

Artificial Pneumothorax.

87 patients had treatment by collapse of the lung during the year, and 1,391 refills were given. In addition Dr. Lane gave a further 232 refills to patients at the Loughborough clinic after discharge from the sanatorium.

12 patients completed their treatment, 3 left the county, and in 7 cases the procedure failed. At the end of the year, 65 patients were still having refills, of whom 17 were still in-patients, and 48 had been discharged from the sanatorium. Five of the patients were evacuees and one was a child aged 14 years.

Surgical measures.

The arrangements with the Leicester City Isolation Hospital for the performance of thoracic surgery by Mr. T. Holmes Sellors has been continued. 6 thoracotomies with adhesion section were carried out on patients having artificial pneumothorax treatment and 9 phrenic nerve operations.

Aurotherapy.

Gold salts were injected into 34 patients, of whom 22 completed the course, 6 reacted badly, and 6 were still proceeding at the end of the year.

The average dose was over 4 grammes in each case and was given in approximately weekly injections. 12 out of the 22 completed cases became quiescent and 18 cases became non-infective.

Heliotherapy.

41 patients received artificial sunlight, 1,647 exposures being given.

Special Tests.

Blood sedimentation rate estimations were performed on 1,496 occasions, and Mantoux skin tests were made.

X-ray Department.

The number of X-ray examinations shows a further rise, particularly in the number of cases sent for investigation by the tuberculosis officers.

	Screening	Films
In-patients	745	615
Sent by tuberculosis officers	921	955
Sent by other clinics	—	35
Service cases	161	162
	<hr/> 1,827	<hr/> 1,767
Total radiographic examinations ...	3,594	

laboratory.

Sputum for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	1,115
Urine for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	197
Effusions for tubercle bacilli	...	...	...	...	47
Cultures for diphtheria bacilli	...	...	...	...	2,374
Post mortems	...	...	...	...	5
Cerebro-spinal fluid	...	...	...	...	21
Blood counts, etc.	...	...	...	...	20
Smears, etc.	...	...	...	...	127
					<hr/>
					3,906

Results of Treatment.

238 cases of tuberculosis were discharged during the year 1943; of whom 175 were suffering from the adult type of lung disease and 8 from the childhood type, while 36 had pulmonary tuberculosis.

A further 19 cases were admitted for observation, and of these 3 were diagnosed as suffering from active tuberculosis and retained for treatment.

58 adults were T.B. negative or early T.B. positive cases, and of these 37 (64%) became quiescent and 8% died.

117 adults were moderately or well-advanced T.B. positive cases, and of these only 28% became quiescent and 26% died.

Altogether there were 122 T.B. positive cases and 53% became non-infective as a result of treatment.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The average number of beds occupied daily was 51, and the highest number of patients under treatment at any one time was 99. The average age of all cases was 12 years, and the average stay in hospital 36 days.

Measles Fever.

256 cases were discharged, 32 adults and 224 children. The average age was 9 years, and the average duration of treatment was 30 days.

In 16 cases the diagnosis was not confirmed, but 6 other cases were notified as other diseases.

Specific complications were 11 of otorrhœa, 33 of rheumatism, 5 of nephritis, 2 of otitis.

Diphtheria.

164 cases were discharged, 58 adults and 106 children; the average age being 13 years, and the average duration of treatment 54 days.

124 suffered from diphtheria affecting the throat, 11 were carriers only, and the diagnosis could not be confirmed in a further 29 cases.

4 deaths occurred, all within the first few days.

The average dose of antitoxin was 74,000 units.

Specific complications were 14 of peripheral paralysis, 2 of cardiac paralysis, 1 of arthritis, 1 of otitis.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.

19 cases were discharged, the average age being 16 years and duration of treatment 36 days.

Only 7 cases could be confirmed as suffering from meningococcal meningitis and the average dose of sulphonamides was 33 grammes.

Two deaths occurred, both on the day of admission.

In addition 2 cases of tuberculous meningitis were treated, and a further 10 suspected cases were found not to be suffering from meningitis.

Typhoid Fever.

Only 3 cases were admitted, and in none was the diagnosis confirmed.

Scarlet Fever.

38 mothers, accompanied by 24 babies, were treated during the year; the average stay was 23 days, 2 deaths occurred, and a further 3 deaths were due to tuberculosis, malignant scarlatina and nephritis.

Other diseases.

Cases of other diseases included 4 erysipelas, 11 measles, 7 whooping cough, 5 mumps, 1 dysentery, 3 chicken pox, 2 pemphigus neonatorum, 1 malaria, 1 pneumonia and 2 scabies neonatorum.

STAFF.

77 Dick and Schick tests were performed, 35 members of the staff were immunised, in addition 1 vaccinated and 5 immunised against Typhoid.

14 examination successes were obtained by the nursing staff.

H. SELBY,

Medical Superintendent.

REPORT ON THE VENEREAL DISEASES SCHEME.

By C. HAMILTON WILKIE, M.D., B.Sc.(Glas.),

DIRECTOR OF VENEREAL DISEASES SERVICES.

I have pleasure in submitting a brief report on the venereal diseases scheme for Leicester and Leicestershire for the year 1943.

The general position in this country is that we have an increase in the incidence of venereal disease as was to be expected under conditions of war, but that the increase is not so great as might have been expected. Modern methods of treatment, public education, and a close co-operation between civilian and service authorities have done much to control the spread of these diseases. Our local position is, in my opinion, satisfactory, when compared with some other areas. Taking the two venereal disease centres of Leicester Royal Infirmary and the Loughborough General Hospital, the total new cases reporting for the first time total approximately 1,800 for 1943, as compared with just over 1,100 for 1942. The exact figures are given later in this report. An increase of over 600 new cases has taken place, but of the total new cases in 1943, 60% were found not to have venereal disease after being tested. This 60% had either no disease at all or had some non-venereal condition of the sex parts. The fact that the patient who visits a venereal disease clinic does not necessarily have a venereal disease should be more generally known in order to encourage the public to visit such clinics more willingly.

There are now definite signs that this country is waking up to the importance of the subject of venereal disease. Public interest in this branch of medicine has been limited up to now, and my own strong views on the positive value of public education on health matters are already well known. I have voiced them since 1932 and, as already reported elsewhere, I have been honoured this year in being chosen to address the Conference on Health Education and Venereal Diseases in London (26th February). Leicester and Leicestershire can claim to be strong supporters of venereal disease education. During the year a total of 51 lectures were given by the senior venereal diseases medical staff, (44 by myself and 7 by Dr. Kathleen Lodge). Lectures to civilian audiences totalled 23, to the services 15, and to nurses 6. In addition the Central Council for Health Education has contributed to venereal disease education in the area.

Leicester Royal Infirmary Venereal Diseases Department.

The following statistics are extracted from the more detailed annual report to the Ministry of Health (Form V.D. (R)).

At the beginning of the year 498 cases were under treatment or observation. The number of cases removed from the register during some previous years which returned during the year 1943 for treatment or observation of the same infection numbered 20. Few cases reporting for the first time were as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total
Primary syphilis	21	1	22
Secondary syphilis	14	52	66
Latent syphilis in 1st year	1	0	1
All later stages of syphilis	38	41	79
Congenital syphilis	5	6	11
Gonorrhœa	222	270	492
Non-venereal	632	354	986
Undiagnosed on 31.12.43	9	4	13

Transfers from other centres numbered 143 males and 24 females. The total for all the above categories were 2,355 (males 1,365, females 990).

The number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure after diagnosis as non-venereal were 1,318 (males 771, females 547).

Twelve patients who had acute early syphilis defaulted before completion of treatment.

Eighty-six gonorrhœal patients defaulted before completion of treatment and tests of cure.

The total number of attendances for individual attention of the medical officers was 1,869.

In-patients totalled 168 (males 43; females 125).

I would here mention that I anticipate that there will be a serious shortage of beds for female in-patients in the future if the female numbers continue to rise.

Loughborough General Hospital V.D. Clinics.

Each Monday from 5 to 6 p.m., a female session is held at this hospital, followed by a male session from 6 to 7 p.m.

The number of cases under treatment or observation at the beginning of 1943 was 39. New cases during the year totalled 109. In addition there were 35 cases transferred from other centres or from service units. These various categories totalled 183.

The total attendances were 882.

I consider that this auxiliary centre is working very well and is of considerable value in our venereal diseases scheme. The staff consists only of an out-patient sister of the Loughborough General Hospital, a senior male nurse from Leicester Royal Infirmary and myself. Only out-patients are dealt with at this centre and any patient requiring in-patient treatment is admitted to the main centre in Leicester. I should like to see a similar centre at one or more of the other Leicestershire towns.

City General Hospital.

The usual consultative visits to this hospital were made during the year. All suspected cases are seen by the visiting venereal diseases consultant.

St. Mary's Home.

Dr. Kathleen Lodge visited this home weekly. The total number of cases for the year was 74. They were chiefly unmarried girls transferred from other centres. The total attendances numbered 142.

In-patients numbered 78 adults and 9 babies.

(At the time of this report being submitted, intimation had been received from the committee of this home that it had decided to close down the venereal diseases side of the work. This centre officially ceased to exist on 18.2.44).

This brief report would not be complete if I did not acknowledge my indebtedness to all the medical and nursing staff of the venereal diseases departments and to the various members of the Royal Infirmary, the Loughborough General Hospital, the City General Hospital, and the City and County Health Departments who are in any way connected with the venereal diseases scheme.

C. HAMILTON WILKIE.

Diagnosis.

Diagnosis.	PULMONARY				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL				GRAND TOTAL
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
A—(1) Number of definite cases of tuberculosis on the dispensary register at the beginning of the year	545	517	73	73	73	86	123	101	618	603	196	174	1,591
(2) Transfers from other authorities during the year	9	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	18	...	...	28
(3) "Lost sight of" cases returned during the year	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
B—Number of NEW CASES diagnosed as tuberculous during the year:—													
(1) Class T.B. minus	62	30	3	7	...	...	...	...	62	30	3	7	102
(2) Class T.B. plus	55	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	30	...	...	85
(3) Non-pulmonary ... ..	...	...	...	...	13	16	8	15	13	16	8	15	52
C—Number of cases included in A and B written off the dispensary register during the year as:—													
(1) Recovered	8	5	...	1	6	6	1	1	14	11	1	2	28
(2) Dead (all causes)	60	40	1	1	2	7	...	1	62	47	1	2	112
(3) Removed to other areas	16	18	1	...	2	1	2	3	18	19	3	3	43
(4) Other reasons	4	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	7	4	...	...	11
D—Number of definite cases of tuberculosis on the dispensary register at the end of the year	585	529	74	78	74	87	128	111	658	616	202	189	1,665

T.B.2.—SANATORIA, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Name and situation of institution. (1)	Class of case and number of beds. (2)	Number of patients sent by Council who were under treatment on 31st Dec., 1942. (3)	Number of patients sent by the Council during the year 1943. (4)	Number of patients sent by the Council who were discharged or died in the institution during the year 1943. (5)	Total number of days during which patients referred to in Column 5 were resident in the institution. (6)	Average number of days which patients referred to in Column 5 were resident in the institution. (7)	Number of patients sent by the Council who were under treatment on 31st Dec., 1943. (8)
County Sanatorium, Markfield.	Male adults (58 beds) P	57	119	108	20,576	191	68
	Female adults (58 beds) P	39	84	74	15,531	210	49
	Children (22 beds) P	6	11	11	2,759	251	6
	Male adults NP	1	4	4	584	146	1
	Female adults NP	5	8	12	1,795	150	1
	Children NP	13	20	29	4,925	170	4
London Chest Hospital.	Female adults P	—	1	1	103	103	—
Children's Hospital, Gringley on the Hill.	Male adults NP	1	—	—	—	—	1
	Children NP	2	1	1	274	274	2
Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital, Mansfield.	Male adults NP	1	—	1	92	92	—
	Female adults NP	—	1	—	—	—	1
	Children NP	5	4	5	1,870	374	4
City General Hospital, Leicester.	Male adults NP	3	13	15	1,903	127	1
	Female adults NP	4	14	14	1,296	93	4
	Children NP	8	9	12	2,124	177	5
Warwickshire Orthopædic Hospital, Coleshill.	Female adults NP	—	1	1	9	9	—
	Children NP	6	2	1	258	258	7
TOTALS		151	292	289	54,099	187	154

P.—Pulmonary tuberculosis.

N.P.—Non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

T.B.3.—Return showing the immediate results of treatment of patients discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1943.

Classification on admission to institution.				Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institutions.											TOTAL	
				Under 3 months but exceeding 28 days			3—6 months			6—12 months			More than 12 months			
Condition at time of discharge.				M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	Class T.B. minus.	Quiescent		—	1	1	11	4	2	14	6	—	1	2	3	45
		Not quiescent		3	1	—	4	3	—	9	—	—	1	3	1	25
		Died in institution ...		1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
	Class T.B. plus Group 1.	Quiescent		—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
		Not quiescent		2	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	6
		Died in institution ...		1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
	Class T.B. plus Group 2.	Quiescent		—	3	—	2	1	—	6	3	—	—	2	—	17
		Not quiescent		2	2	—	3	2	—	10	5	—	5	3	—	32
		Died in institution ...		2	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	1	3	—	12
	Class T.B. plus Group 3.	Quiescent		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
		Not quiescent		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
		Died in institution ...		2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	Cases discharged under 28 days															9
	Cases died under 28 days															10
	Observation cases discharged non-tuberculous															15

194

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Bones and joints:—	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	—
	Not quiescent		...	...	...	...	49
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	—
Abdominal:—	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Not quiescent		...	...	...	...	2
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other organs:—	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Not quiescent		...	...	...	...	3
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	—
Peripheral glands:—	Quiescent	...	...	...	...	...	20
	Not quiescent		...	...	...	...	2
	Died	...	...	...	...	...	—
Observation cases		...	...	...	...	...	4

95

T.B.4. TUBERCULOSIS (Pulmonary and Other).

Year	Number of Notifications.				Number of Deaths.			Death Rates.		
		Urban	Rural	Whole County	Urban	Rural	Whole County	Urban	Rural	Whole County
1938	Lungs Other	105 48	85 40	190 88	59 15	56 15	115 30	0.42 0.11	0.35 0.09	0.38 0.10
1939	Lungs Other	89 36	87 36	176 72	59 14	53 15	112 29	0.41 0.10	0.32 0.09	0.36 0.09
1940	Lungs Other	113 51	91 48	204 99	88 25	74 14	162 39	0.59 0.17	0.45 0.09	0.52 0.13
1941	Lungs Other	102 59	114 31	216 90	79 19	90 11	169 30	0.51 0.13	0.52 0.06	0.51 0.09
1942	Lungs Other	100 69	133 53	233 122	61 23	64 17	125 40	0.41 0.15	0.38 0.10	0.39 0.13
Average for above 5 years.	Lungs Other	102 52	102 42	204 94	69 19	67 14	136 33	0.47 0.13	0.38 0.08	0.43 0.11
1943	Lungs Other	91 59	91 59	182 118	75 11	79 18	154 29	0.51 0.07	0.48 0.11	0.49 0.09

T.B.5. TUBERCULOSIS:—Notifications and Deaths.
Showing Age Periods.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0 to 1	— 1	—	—	1 1	—	—	2	2
1 to 5	— 1	—	11	7	1	—	3	1
5 to 15	2 1	5 1	21 3	27	1	1	5	2
15 to 45	75 24	59 26	16 5	26 1	48	46	3	6
45 to 65	27 14	9 5	4	4	34	9	1	1
65 and over	2 5	3 5	—	1	9	5	2	1
Totals	106 46	76 37	52 8	66 2	93	61	16	13

NOTE.—The figures in small type show additional cases which came to the notice of the County M.O.H. other than by formal notification.

District.	NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS.				DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.			
	Pulmonary	Attack Rate.	Non-Pulmonary	Attack Rate.	Pulmonary	Death Rate.	Non-Pulmonary	Death Rate.
URBAN.	1	.17	2	.34	1	.16	—	—
	—	—	2	.66	2	.66	—	—
	17	.71	27	1.14	11	.46	3	.13
	30	.87	10	.29	18	.52	3	.09
	17	.51	7	.21	21	.63	3	.09
	2	.19	2	.19	8	.77	1	.10
	3	.24	4	.32	3	.24	1	.08
	3	.56	1	.19	2	.37	—	—
	9	1.64	2	.37	3	.55	—	—
	9	.69	2	.15	6	.46	—	—
	91	.62	59	.40	75	.51	11	.07
	TOTALS ...							
RURAL.	10	.77	6	.46	6	.46	2	.15
	33	.81	22	.54	23	.56	6	.15
	7	1.04	2	.30	3	.45	—	—
	10	.28	13	.37	23	.65	3	.08
	2	.25	2	.25	2	.25	1	.12
	4	.35	6	.53	5	.44	1	.09
	11	.47	3	.13	9	.39	2	.09
	5	.53	2	.21	3	.32	1	.01
	9	.53	3	.18	5	.29	2	.12
	91	.55	59	.36	79	.48	18	.11
	TOTALS ...							

TABLE 1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

	LEICESTERSHIRE COUNTY, 1943						ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Urban		Rural		Whole County				
Population (Est. Mid-year, 1943)	146,900		165,200		312,100				
	No.	Rates	No.	Rates	No.	Rates	Rates		
Live Births	2930	19.94	3172	19.20	6102	19.55	16.5		
Deaths (all causes and all ages)	1657	11.28	1868	11.31	3525	11.29	12.1		
,, (under one year)	134	*45.7	123	*38.8	257	*42.1	*49		
Deaths from:—									
Measles	2	0.01	6	0.04	8	0.03	0.02		
Whooping cough	4	0.03	7	0.04	11	0.04	0.03		
Diphtheria	5	0.03	2	0.01	7	0.02	0.03		
Scarlet fever	—	—	1	0.01	1	0.003	0.00		
Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	9	*3.07	9	*2.84	18	*2.95	*5.3		
							Percentages of Total Deaths		
The seven chief causes of death were:—							Urban	Rural	Wh'le C'ty
Heart disease	363	2.47	435	2.63	798	2.56	21.9	23.3	22.6
Cancer	218	1.48	246	1.49	464	1.49	13.2	13.2	13.2
Intra-cranial vascular lesions	167	1.14	189	1.14	356	1.14	10.1	10.1	10.1
Bronchitis	101	0.69	87	0.53	188	0.60	6.1	4.7	5.3
Phthisis	75	0.51	79	0.48	154	0.49	4.5	4.2	4.4
Pneumonia	62	0.42	68	0.41	130	0.42	3.7	3.6	3.7
Influenza	37	0.25	71	0.43	108	0.35	2.2	3.8	3.1

NOTE.—The rates are calculated per thousand of the population, except where marked
(*) which are per thousand registered births.

TABLE 2.—BIRTH-RATES, CIVILIAN DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1943.

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns.

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London, 148 Smaller Towns with Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census, London Administrative County, and Leicestershire Administrative County.

	RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.		DEATH RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.										NOTIFICATION RATES PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.										RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.	
	Live Births.	Still Births	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Typhoid Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Deaths from Diarrhoea and enteritis (under 2 years of age).	Total deaths under one year of age.		
England and Wales ...	16.5	0.51	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.37	—	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.08	3.01	2.54	0.88	0.31	—	9.88	1.34	5.3	49		
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	18.6	0.63	14.2	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.36	—	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.10	3.29	2.82	1.12	0.35	—	9.83	1.62	7.9	58		
148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	19.4	0.61	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.37	—	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.06	3.54	2.25	0.77	0.27	—	9.77	1.16	4.4	46		
London Administrative County	15.8	0.45	15.0	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.27	—	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.09	3.80	2.68	0.74	0.42	—	9.17	1.27	10.4	58		
Leicestershire Administrative County	19.6	0.59	11.29	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.35	—	0.03	—	—	0.09	2.43	4.14	0.46	0.27	—	12.83	1.21	2.95	42		

Deaths from Puerperal Causes

No. 140	No. 141	No. 142-6
Abortion with sepsis	Abortion without sepsis	No. 147 Nos. 148-150

Maternal Mortality Rates for England and Wales:

Per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...

Maternal Mortality Rate for Leicestershire ...

Abortion: Mortality Rate per million women aged 15—45 for England and Wales: (Per 1,000 births—live and still) ...

NOTIFICATION Rates per 1,000 total births (live and still):

England and Wales ...

126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...

148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census) ...

London Administrative County ...

Leicestershire Administrative County ...

No. 140	No. 141	No. 142-6	No. 147	No. 148-150	Total
Abortion with sepsis	Abortion without sepsis	Puerperal Infections	Puerperal Infections	Others	
0.34	0.11	0.39	1.45	—	2.29
—	—	—	—	—	3.03
25	8	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia					
11.68					
15.11					
9.26					
15.23					

TABLE 3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	*Cases admitted to Isolation Hospital.	Total Deaths.
<i>Notifications returned by the Registrar General:—</i>			
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	758	616	1
Diphtheria	144	187	7
Enteric fever	—	3	—
Puerperal pyrexia	47	36	3
Pneumonia	378	1	130
Erysipelas	83	11	—
Measles	4005	18	8
Whooping cough	1292	12	11
<i>Other diseases generally notifiable:—</i>			
Ophthalmia neonatorum	9	2	—
Poliomyelitis	1	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever and meningitis	27	38	4
Encephalitis lethargica	—	1	2
Dysentery	43	6	—

N.B.—Notifications supplied by the Registrar General are for the 52 weeks ended 1st January, 1944.

* Includes some cases re-diagnosed after admission.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Sex.	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS.						AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS.							
		All Ages.	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—	All Ages.	0—	1—	5—	15—	45—	65—
ALL CAUSES	M F	849 808	76 58	18 11	19 14	89 90	217 185	430 450	943 925	67 56	14 13	19 15	89 98	225 184	529 559
1. Typhoid and paratyphoid Fever	M F														
2. Cerebro-spinal Fever	M F	1 1		1		1			1 1			1			
3. Scarlet Fever	M F														
4. Whooping Cough	M F	3 1	1 1	2					4 3	3 2	1				
5. Diphtheria	M F	1 4		1	1 3				1						
6. Tuberculosis of resp. system	M F	42 33		1 1	1 1	23 23	13 5	4 4	51 28				25 23	21 4	5 1
7. Other forms of tuberculosis	M F	5 6	1	2	2 2				11 7	1 2	1 1	3 4		1 2	
8. Syphilitic diseases	M F	8 3				1 1	5 2		4 1				1 3		
9. Influenza	M F	21 16		1 1	2	3 1	6 3	11 9	33 38	1 1			2 3	12 5	18 29
10. Measles	M F	2	2						1 5		1 3	2			
11. Ac. polio-myel. and polio- encephalitis	M F														
12. Ac. inf. encephalitis	M F														
13. Cancer of buc. cav. & œsoph. (M) ; uterus (F)	M F	12 18					4 11	8 5	15 17			1		3 5	11 10
14. Cancer of stomach and duo- denum	M F	27 13				2 1	12 5	13 7	22 11				1 1	7 3	14 7
15. Cancer of breast	M F	1 23					1 14								
16. Cancer of all other sites	M F	74 50		1		4 1	24 19	46 29	77 74			1 2	7 3	25 27	44 42
17. Diabetes	M F	4 14						4 6	3 11					1 5	2 6
18. Intra-cranial vascular lesions	M F	75 92	1			1 1	21 24	52 67	87 102					5 3	18 16
19. Heart disease	M F	178 185			1 1	7 8	48 31	122 145	221 214		1		8 7	47 33	165 174
20. Other dis. of circ. system	M F	17 20					4 6	13 14	28 21					1 2	27 18
21. Bronchitis	M F	55 46	4 3	2 1		3 4	16 3	29 35	52 35				3 2	9 2	36 29
22. Pneumonia	M F	30 32	6 5	3 4			7 5	13 7	30 38	9 6	2 3		3 6	7 9	14
23. Other resp. dis.	M F	12 9				1 2	10 7	1 10	14 10					9 2	5 4
24. Ulcer of stomach or duo- denum	M F	15 4				3 1	8 2	4 1	21 3					11 1	9 1
25. Diarrhœa under 2 years	M F	4 5	3 5	1					5 4						
26. Appendicitis	M F	5 1				3		2 1	1 5						
27. Other digestive dis.	M F	28 24		1	2 5	9 8	16 11	27 38	3 1	1		2		2 1	
28. Nephritis	M F	10 18			3 5	4 5	3 7	25 31					4 1	7 11	14 19
29. Puer. & post-abort. sepsis	M F	1													
30. Other maternal causes	M F	11										2			
31. Prem. birth	M F	31 25				10						5			
32. Con. mal. birth inj. infant. dis.	M F	22 14							17 17						
33. Suicide	M F	5 3							18 14	1	1 1			1	
34. Road traffic accidents	M F	12 5													
35. Other violent causes	M F	40 15	3 2	3 2	16 1	6 3	9 7	25 13	2 1	3 1	2 4	5 4		1 5	
36. All other causes	M F	111 114	6 3	3 1	7 5	13 29	79 75	127 124	5 5	4	4 1	11 19	17 22	86 77	

INDEX

	PAGE
Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939 ...	3
Ante-natal services ...	7
Births ...	4, 5
Birth control ...	8
Cerebro-spinal fever ...	19
Child life protection ...	9
Consultants (maternity) ...	8
County midwives ...	8
Deaths ...	4, 5
Dental treatment ...	7
Diphtheria ...	6, 16, 19
District nursing associations ...	8
Emergency maternity homes ...	10
Evacuation services ...	11
Food analysis ...	15
Health visitors ...	9, 10
Hospitals, infectious disease ...	18
Hospitals, maternity ...	10
Hostels for evacuees ...	11
Housing ...	12
Infant mortality ...	5
Infant welfare centres ...	8, 9
Infectious diseases ...	15
Influenza ...	16
Laboratory statistics ...	6
Lockington Hall Maternity Home ...	10
Markfield Sanatorium and Isolation Hospital ...	18
Maternal care ...	8
Maternal mortality ...	8
Meat ...	15
Midwifery statistics ...	7, 8
Midwives ...	7
Milk ...	6, 14
Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T ...	17
Nursery centres ...	11
Nursing homes ...	9
Phosphatase tests ...	6
Population ...	4
Puerperal fever ...	19
Rainfall ...	12
St. Mary's Home ...	22
Sanitation ...	11, 13
Scabies ...	16
Scarlet fever ...	19
Statistics ...	4, 23
Statistics during war-time ...	4
Stillbirths ...	4
Tuberculosis ...	6, 17, 18, 23
Typhoid fever ...	19
Vaccination ...	10
Venereal diseases ...	21
Water supply ...	11
Wayside Maternity Home ...	10
Whatton House Maternity Home ...	10
X-ray department, Markfield ...	18

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